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General Report 108
February 1963

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COTTON

COOPERATIVES

U.S. Department of Agriculture

Farmer Cooperative Service

FARMER COOPERATIVE SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Joseph G. Knapp, Administrator

The Farmer Cooperative Service conducts research studies and service activities of assistance to farmers in connection with cooperatives engaged in marketing farm products, purchasing farm supplies, and supplying business services. The work of the Service relates to problems of management, organization, policies, merchandising, product quality, costs, efficiency, financing, and membership.

The Service publishes the results of such studies, confers and advises with officials of farmer cooperatives; and works with educational agencies, cooperatives, and others in the dissemination of information relating to cooperative principles and practices.

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Highlights

Many Oklahoma cotton growers gin their cotton, market lint, and process cottonseed through cooperatives. This report reviews the organization and activities of these three types of cooperatives. As such, it should be useful to cotton growers and to cooperative managers and directors in Oklahoma and also in other States.

Oklahoma cotton growers first became active in cooperative ginning about 1905. Dissatisfied with the quality of service, prices, and waiting time at existing gins, groups of growers decided to build and operate their own cotton gins.

The early gins were organized as stock companies and dividend payments were based on investments. Some failed; others succeeded for a few years. Unfortunately, in most instances, growers lost control of successful gins. Investors, who were concerned with profits on investments rather than savings on cost of ginning and better service, got control of them.

The oldest active cooperative gin dates back to 1919. More than 100 were started between 1919 and 1939. Then, as cotton production declined in Oklahoma, all types of gins suffered from lower volume and a large number went out of business. However, cooperative gins withstood the pressure better than other types and a higher percentage survived.

In 1960, 33 percent of the gins in Oklahoma were cooperatives compared

with only 14 percent in 1938. Net savings of many of these gins totaled more than \$10 a bale some years.

Oklahoma Cotton Growers Association was the first of several centralized State cotton lint marketing associations started after World War I. This association sold about 16 percent of the Oklahoma cotton grown from 1921 through 1939. Reorganized as Oklahoma Cotton Cooperative Association in 1940, it marketed an estimated 31 percent of the crops over the next 18 years.

Producers Cooperative Oil Mill was organized in May 1944. It received less than 10 percent of the cottonseed delivered to Oklahoma oil mills that season; in recent years it has received about one-half of the seed. Since 1944, savings have totaled over \$3.5 million and have averaged about \$7 a ton.

Cotton cooperatives in Oklahoma are integrated both formally and informally. The oil mill is a federated association owned by cooperative gins. This results in vertical integration. Most members of cooperative gins also are members of the lint marketing association, and gin managers or cooperatives act as local representatives or receiving agents for it.

Thus the three types of cotton cooperatives have a close working relationship. Together they provide growers with valuable processing and marketing services.

Oklahoma Cotton Cooperatives

by John D. Campbell

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Three kinds of cotton cooperatives are now operating in Oklahoma: Gins, a lint marketing cooperative, and an oil mill.

Cooperative cotton gins are the oldest of the three types. Sixty of these now operate in the State.

Next oldest is the Oklahoma Cotton Cooperative Association, Oklahoma City, the only lint marketing cooperative in the State. It markets baled cotton and handles Government loan cotton for members.

The most recently organized of the three types is the cooperative oil mill. There is just one of these in the State -- Producers Cooperative Oil Mill, Oklahoma City. It processes cottonseed furnished by cooperative cotton gins.

Many Oklahoma cotton growers have realized substantial savings through membership in these cooperatives. Most of

the gins, the oil mill, and the marketing association have served their members well.

This report reviews both the recent accomplishments and the early development of all three types. Managers and directors of cooperatives in cotton growing areas will find it helpful in evaluating activities of their associations. It will also be of interest to cotton growers.

The three types of associations work closely together. The cooperative gins own the oil mill, thus providing formal integration. Many cotton growers belong both to a cooperative gin and to the marketing association. Managers of cooperative gins or the gin cooperatives themselves often act as local receivers or representatives of the lint marketing association.

The various Oklahoma cotton cooperatives are incorporated individually and have separate boards of directors. However, some directors of gins also serve as directors of the oil mill and the lint marketing associations.

Cooperative cotton gins also work together through a trade association, the Cooperative Ginners Association of Oklahoma, to promote their common interests.

NOTE: Mr. Campbell was formerly a member of the faculty at Oklahoma State University and worked with the cotton cooperatives. This report is based on personal knowledge of their development and operations gained during his earlier experience as well as on data in Farmer Cooperative Service records.

Cooperative Cotton Gins

Oklahoma was settled mostly by homesteaders on 160-acre tracts and few plantation type gins were ever built. Custom or commercial gins were built as cotton production expanded.

Early Oklahoma cotton growers often spent considerable time waiting to get their cotton ginned. Many of them thought the gins available to them were inadequate and improperly operated; that ginning charges were excessive and prices of cottonseed too low.

Dissatisfaction with prevailing ginning services became so strong that cotton growers tried to improve conditions even before Oklahoma became a State. Ultimately, this led to cooperative gins.

Early Development

Cotton growers first organized some stock company gins between about 1905 and 1918. These were organized under general corporation laws, with dividend payments based on investments.

The Oklahoma Farmers Union helped many of these gins get started. Within a few years, however, ownership and control of most of them passed from cotton growers to investors. A few were re-organized under cooperative laws between 1920 and 1930.¹

One of the earliest cooperatives was organized in 1905 at Elk City. It handled grain and farm supplies and operated a

gin at Berlin for 3 years on a patronage refund basis.² Changes in crops grown apparently caused that gin to be sold. Another farmer-owned cooperative gin and elevator operated at Purcell for several years around 1910.³

The major weakness of most of the early farmer-owned gins was that earnings were paid in proportion to shares of stock owned rather than in proportion to the amount of cotton ginned. Investors bought the stock of the successful gins and cotton farmers lost control.

Oklahoma cotton growers gained knowledge and experience from these early efforts to gin their own cotton, even though some growers lost confidence in cooperative ownership of gins. The experience helped them to develop and to encourage the passage of the laws that now provide a legal basis for cooperative gins in the State.

The oldest cooperative gin now operating in Oklahoma was organized at Olustee in 1919, under newly enacted cooperative laws. Bylaws of the Olustee association limited voting to one vote per member regardless of amount of stock owned, restricted dividends to not more than 8 percent, and provided for allocation of savings in proportion to patronage.⁴

Cooperative gins were started at Anadarko, Duke, and Eldorado in 1920.

¹Herrmann, O. W., and Gardner, Chastina. Early Development in Cooperative Cotton Marketing. Cir. C-101. Cooperative Div., Farm Credit Admin. Mar. 1936. p. 41.

²Herrmann, Omer W. Development of Cooperative Cotton Ginning. Cir. C-112. Coop. Res. and Serv. Div., Farm Credit Admin. Apr. 1939. p. 5.

³Brand, Charles J. Improved Methods of Handling and Marketing Cotton. Yearbook of the Dept. of Agr. 1912. p. 446.

⁴Herrmann, Omer W. Development of Cooperative Cotton Ginning. Cir. C-112. Coop. Res. and Serv. Div., Farm Credit Admin. Apr. 1939. p. 12.

Four more gins were added between 1922 and 1925.

Oklahoma Farmers Union aggressively promoted organization of cooperative gins in southwest and central Oklahoma from 1926 into the 1930's, and the Farm-Labor Union was similarly active in southeastern Oklahoma. Farmers organized 87 cooperative gins in the 5-year period, 1926-30. The movement slowed down then, but 11 more associations were established from 1931 through 1938.⁵

All told, more than 100 cooperative gins were organized in Oklahoma in the 20-year period from 1919 through 1938; 95 of these were still operating in 1938.

Since 1945

Cotton production in Oklahoma in recent years has decreased sharply from production in the 1920's. During the 5-year period from 1926 through 1930 when gin associations expanded most rapidly, cotton production averaged about 1.2 million bales a year. In the years 1956 through 1960, Oklahoma produced an average of only about 335,000 bales a year -- slightly more than one-fourth as much as in the 1926-1930 period.

By 1960 the number of cooperative gins had declined to 61, a drop of more than one-third from the number operating in the 1930's. However, Oklahoma cooperative gins withstood the drastic decline in cotton production much better than other types of gins. In 1938 the 95 cooperative gins accounted for 14 percent of the 683 active gins in Oklahoma. But in 1960 the

61 cooperative gins represented 33 percent of the 185 active gins in the State.

The accompanying tabulation shows the percentage growth of cooperative gins in Oklahoma between 1945 and 1960 and the percentage of the State's cotton crops handled by them:

Year	Percentage of all gins	Percent of all cot ginne
1945	15	25
1952	21	33
1960	33	52

Bales ginned per association also have been increasing since 1945, when the average for cooperative gins was 940 bales. In 1952 cooperative gins averaged 1,260 bales; in 1960 the average jumped to 3,940 bales.

Several factors account for the increases in bales and proportion of cotton ginned. Most of the cooperative gins are in southwest Oklahoma, where cotton production has declined less than in other parts of the State. In addition, cooperative gins have been leaders in installing modern equipment, such as driers and lint cleaners, and in improving services. Refunds of savings on ginning and larger returns from cottonseed obtained through the cooperative oil mill have also had a favorable effect on volume.

Financial Position

Most of the Oklahoma associations operating gins in 1960 were in a strong financial position. The combined assets of 50 of them totaled \$9,977,695; their member equities were \$7,549,635, or 76 percent of total assets.

⁵Herrmann, Omer W. Development of Cooperative Cotton Ginning. Cir. C-112. Coop. Res. and Serv. Div., Farm Credit Admin. Apr. 1939. Table 1, p. 2.

Net Savings

Thirty cooperative gins furnished detailed information used in this study. Their net savings on ginning on the 1960 crop and savings of the cooperative oil mill on cottonseed delivered by these gins from the 1959 crop totaled \$926,800.

These 30 gins averaged 3,730 bales each from the 1960 crop. Average savings of these gins and of the oil mill on 1959 cottonseed were:

Savings on ginning, average per bale	\$6.29
Oil mill savings, average per bale	1.99
Total	8.28
Range of actual savings per bale \$2.10 - \$13.29	

Net worth of the 30 associations was \$2,903,320 at the end of 1960-61 fiscal year. The savings of \$926,800 thus amounted to 32 percent of their total net worth. This is a conservative relationship since total net worth at the start

of that fiscal year was somewhat less than at the end.

Influences on Savings

Low labor and overhead expense, large savings of the cooperative oil mill on cottonseed, good management, and large volumes all have important bearing on savings at cooperative gins. The Corporation Commission sets gin charges at the same rates for all gins in the State, so rates are not a factor.

A large volume is generally regarded as favorable, but it alone does not assure satisfactory savings. Table 1 shows this.

Gin A was used in the table because it reported the highest savings. Gin B is located only 25 miles from A and harvesting practices are very similar in the two areas, yet savings at B were \$5.93 a bale below those at A. Gin C reported the lowest savings despite above average volume.

These figures show that no one factor can be held responsible for high or low savings. Actually, it is a combination.

Table 1. - Bales ginned and net savings for 3 Oklahoma gins, compared with average of 30 gins, 1960

Gin	Number of bales ginned		Savings per bale	
	Actual	Over or under average	Actual	Over or under average
A	6,555	+2,825	\$13.29	†\$5.01
B	7,330	+3,600	7.36	-0.92
C	4,885	+1,155	2.10	-6.18
Average of 30 gins	3,730	-	8.28	-

Further examination of records of Gin A, which had savings of \$13.29 a bale, and Gin B, with larger volume but savings of only \$7.36, shows these other facts and relationships.

	<u>Gin A</u>	<u>Gin B</u>
Savings on cotton-seed, per bale	\$1.34	\$2.41
Power and fuel expense, per bale	.64	1.51
Operating and labor expense, per bale	2.87	3.29

Gin A reported \$1.50 per bale less depreciation expense than Gin B -- or \$1.84 per bale compared with \$3.34 per bale.

Gin C with lowest savings (\$2.10 a bale) had power and fuel expense of \$2.30 a bale and depreciation of \$6.40 a bale.

Savings of 12 other associations with volumes close to those of Gin C ranged from \$6 to \$13 and averaged \$9.25 a bale.

Organizational Structure

Bylaws and articles of incorporation of Oklahoma cooperative gins are similar in a general way but differ considerably in detail.

Customarily, they restrict voting rights to cotton producers, usually one vote per member.

Some associations require that applications for membership must be approved by boards of directors. Ownership of one share of common stock is often a membership requirement.

Five is the most common number of directors. Authorized capitalization differs widely among associations.

Cooperative Cotton Marketing Associations

Cooperative cotton marketing services have been available to growers since Oklahoma Cotton Growers Association was incorporated April 26, 1921.⁶ The cooperative lint marketing association now operating in the State -- Oklahoma Cooperative Cotton Association -- grew out of the Cotton Growers Association through reorganization and new contracts with many of the same members.

Background

Cotton growers in Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, and some

of the other southern States first attempted to market cotton cooperatively in the 1870's.⁷ At first, State Granges sponsored these efforts; later, the Farmers' Alliance. In most cases these activities were short lived but the Texas Cooperative Association, organized by Texas Grange members, operated for several years during the 1880's.

These early efforts to market cotton cooperatively preceded most of the settlement of Oklahoma and expansion of cotton production there. However, many of the people who settled Oklahoma came from

⁶Herrmann, O. W., and Gardner, Chastina. Early Development in Cooperative Cotton Marketing. Cir. C-101. Coop. Div., Farm Credit Admin. Mar. 1936. pp. 29 and 30.

⁷Herrmann, O. W., and Gardner, Chastina. Early Development in Cooperative Cotton Marketing. Cir. C-101. Coop. Div., Farm Credit Admin. Mar. 1936. pp. 2 and 3.

other cotton growing States and some of them knew about cooperative marketing efforts.

Although the Farmers Union started helping farmers organize stock company gins and warehouse companies in Oklahoma about 1905, there are few records of cooperative efforts at marketing cotton before 1920.

Oklahoma Cotton Growers Association

Representatives of Oklahoma cotton growers attended a convention at Montgomery, Ala., in April 1920 and quickly accepted a proposed centralized plan for a marketing association with ironclad contracts and price control goals.⁸ Shortly after the Montgomery convention, cotton growers started an organizational campaign and the Oklahoma Cotton Growers Association was incorporated in time to market cotton from the 1921 crop. About 91,000 bales were delivered to the Oklahoma Cotton Growers Association that year.

Many problems developed when the association started operations. Financing, marketing, and membership relations were difficult in the early years. However, persistence of leaders, experience, and some favorable years increased the confidence of cotton growers and others in the association.

Early Marketing Methods

The Oklahoma association started operations on the basis of seasonal pools

and orderly marketing. It made a conservative advance to grower members when they delivered cotton. The association then pooled cotton of the same quality and sold it, over a period of time, when management thought best.

The association made one or more supplementary advances during the progress of pool sales; final payment was made after the pools were closed.

This plan was generally satisfactory when the price went up after cotton was delivered or even if it remained at the same level. But when cotton prices dropped, growers became dissatisfied.

Other Sales Plans

After a few years' experience, the association offered additional types of pools or sales plans to its members. These included the "call pool" and the "immediate fixation pool."

When using the "call pool," a member notified the association of the day he wanted the base price established. The association then determined the base price, either by sale of a future contract on a future cotton exchange, or by sales of spot cotton.

The difference between the future price and price of spot cotton or "basis" was determined by quality and location of spot cotton, demand and supply for different qualities, and sales ability of the association. This plan permitted the association to proceed with merchandising operations, and it permitted the grower to decide when he thought the price level of cotton was best.

The "call pool" permitted growers to speculate on future prices, but some

⁸Herrmann, O. W., and Gardner, Chastina. Early Development in Cooperative Cotton Marketing. Cir. C-101. Coop. Div., Farm Credit Admin. Mar. 1936. pp. 27-29.

growers preferred to speculate by holding actual cotton. The "call pool" offered advantages over holding spot cotton as some growers held it.

The "immediate fixation" pool provided that the base price was fixed at the time of delivery. The association used contracts on future cotton exchanges to hedge receipts in immediate fixation pools unless sales of spot cotton at fixed prices offset such receipts.

Oklahoma Cotton Growers Association handled from 7 to 31 percent of the cotton ginned in Oklahoma from 1921 through

1939 (table 2). It handled about one-sixth of the cotton produced in the State in that 19-year period.

Oklahoma Cotton Cooperative Association

The cotton marketing association was reorganized in 1940 and incorporated on July 5 of that year as the Oklahoma Cotton Cooperative Association.

The association made new marketing agreements with grower-members, most of whom had been members of the Oklahoma Cotton Growers Association.

Table 2. - *Estimated volume of cotton marketed by Oklahoma Cotton Growers Association, 1921-1939*

Crop year	Bales marketed ¹	Bales ginned in Oklahoma (running bales)	Percentage of State ginnings marketed by association
1921	91,311	477,777	19.1
1922	65,868	637,003	10.3
1923	118,743	665,904	17.8
1924	141,440	1,506,077	9.4
1925	206,542	1,680,304	12.3
1926	195,936	1,760,644	11.1
1927	162,944	1,009,626	16.1
1928	363,616	1,187,042	30.6
1929	326,845	1,125,614	29.0
1930	213,896	856,748	25.0
1931	130,950	1,235,856	10.6
1932	71,108	1,072,022	6.6
1933	188,024	1,235,851	15.2
1934	99,027	329,825	30.0
1935	128,410	562,704	22.8
1936	69,831	289,740	24.1
1937	131,865	756,419	17.4
1938	94,820	545,196	17.4
1939	63,651	511,850	12.4
Total	2,864,827	17,446,202	-
Average	150,780	918,221	16.4

¹Includes Government loan cotton handled for members.

Membership agreements were for 5 years, but provided for a 15-day termination period (March 1-15) after two cotton crops were harvested. Either growers or the association could terminate agreements after that time.

After the 1940 reorganization, Oklahoma Cotton Cooperative Association provided optional pools similar in principle to those offered by its predecessor. Both associations handled cotton for growers who wanted to put it in or take it out of Government loans. In practice,

growers sold equities in Government loan cotton rather than pay the loan and charges and sell actual cotton.

The present association has handled a substantially higher proportion of Oklahoma cotton production than its predecessor but has averaged about 25,000 bales a year less resulting from lower production (table 3).

Local receivers have played an important part in getting and retaining volume for the marketing association. In the

Table 3. - *Estimated volume of cotton marketed by Oklahoma Cotton Cooperative Association, 1940-1960*

Crop year	Bales marketed ¹	Bales ginned in Oklahoma (running bales)	Percentage of State ginnings marketed by association
1940	100,979	764,706	13.2
1941	192,172	692,303	27.8
1942	253,090	687,465	36.8
1943	183,618	373,470	49.2
1944	178,561	609,451	29.3
1945	94,229	282,909	33.3
1946	110,556	259,707	42.6
1947	98,695	317,634	31.1
1948	123,458	361,501	34.2
1949	145,018	587,571	24.7
1950	59,111	239,690	24.7
1951	98,545	457,186	21.6
1952	80,121	259,242	30.9
1953	149,341	427,172	35.0
1954	91,668	288,840	31.7
1955	188,178	447,678	42.0
1956	77,609	259,523	29.9
1957	82,766	259,004	32.0
1958	137,800	308,498	44.7
1959	124,494	378,608	32.9
1960	105,347	453,976	23.2
Total	2,675,356	8,716,134	-
Average	127,398	415,054	30.7

¹Includes Government loan cotton handled for members.

1940's, cooperative gin associations and managers of cooperative gins made up one-half or more of the receivers or local representatives of the marketing association. Managers of some independent and company gins also acted as receivers. A few receivers were not officially connected with gins.

District representatives supervised local receivers and classed cotton for members in their district in the early 1940's. Smith-Doxey classifications have been used more widely in recent years.

Savings or reductions in marketing margins on baled cotton resulting from cooperative marketing are not as readily measured as those on ginning or on cottonseed. Numerous grade and staple combinations, along with market price changes, make valid comparisons difficult.

The proportion of Oklahoma ginnings handled by the association since 1940 indicates that many members regularly market their cotton through that association and some new members join each year.

Cottonseed Processing Cooperatives

For several years before present cooperative gins started, cottonseed oil mill companies owned a large number of Oklahoma gins and owned and interest in, or exercised control over, many others. Oil mills also obtained cottonseed from some independent gins by making loans to them.

Many Oklahoma farmers thought this gin and oil mill setup resulted in lower prices for cottonseed than the cost of milling and prices of cottonseed products indicated.

In the 1920's and 1930's cooperative gins sold some of their cottonseed to independent oil mills in Oklahoma and Texas. But a large part of cottonseed went to oil mills that operated gins. A few cotton growers held shares in stock company cottonseed oil mills. However, many growers and some farm leaders were dissatisfied with these cottonseed market outlets.

Interest in a Cooperative Oil Mill

Directors and managers of cooperative gins, cooperative leaders, and others

considered organizing a cooperative oil mill in the 1920's. More work was done on this project in the 1930's.

Reports on the successful operation of cooperative cottonseed oil mills in other States stimulated the interest of Oklahoma cotton growers. One of the reports that was widely studied was Circular No. C-114, Crushing Cottonseed Cooperatively, by John S. Burgess, Jr., published by Farm Credit Administration in June 1939.

Representatives of 14 Oklahoma cooperative gins and 3 regionals, working with other cooperative leaders, finally organized the Producers Cooperative Oil Mill in 1944. The association was incorporated May 22 that year as a federated cooperative, with the cooperative gins being eligible for membership. It bought a used oil mill in Oklahoma City and was in operation by fall.

Producers Cooperative Oil Mill

Producers Cooperative Oil Mill completed 18 years of operation in 1962. Net savings for those 18 years have totaled

Table 4. - Seasonal average price per ton received by farmers for cottonseed, 10 years before organization of Producers Cooperative Oil Mill and in years since organization, Oklahoma and United States¹

Years beginning August 1	Seasonal average price per ton for cottonseed		Amount Oklahoma price was above (+) or below (-) United States price
	Oklahoma	United States	
1934	\$33.94	\$33.00	+\$0.94
1935	29.52	30.54	-1.02
1936	29.84	33.36	-3.52
1937	17.88	19.51	-1.63
1938	19.68	21.79	-2.11
1939	20.17	21.17	-1.00
1940	21.01	21.73	-0.72
1941	42.74	47.65	-4.91
1942	43.42	45.61	-2.19
1943	49.90	52.10	-2.20
10-year average	30.81	32.65	-1.84
1944	52.70	52.70	-0-
1945	51.80	51.10	+0.70
1946	81.10	72.00	+9.10
1947	87.50	85.90	+1.60
1948	68.20	67.20	+1.00
1949	42.40	43.40	-1.00
1950	90.60	86.60	+4.00
1951	73.20	69.30	+3.90
1952	71.00	69.60	+1.40
1953	51.20	52.70	-1.50
10-year average	66.97	65.05	+1.92
1954	58.00	60.30	-2.30
1955	44.40	44.60	-0.20
1956	55.80	53.40	+2.40
1957	49.70	51.10	-1.40
1958	41.40	43.80	-2.40
1959	37.60	38.80	-1.20
1960	40.80	42.50	-1.70
1954-60 average	46.81	47.79	-0.98

¹Source: Statistics on Cotton and Related Data, U. S. Dept. of Agr., Bureau of Agricultural Economics Statistical Bul. 99, 1951 and supplement 1961.

over \$3.5 million and averaged about \$7 per ton on cottonseed delivered by members. About one-half of the savings have been returned to members in cash. Members own remaining savings in the form of revolving fund credits, reserve funds, and patronage refunds payable. Most of these reflect investments in the larger modern oil mill plant.

Cottonseed delivered was exceeding the capacity of the mill until a recent major expansion project increased its capacity. When the additional buildings and equipment are paid for, larger proportions of savings may go to members as cash payments.

In the 10 years, 1934-43, before the cooperative mill was organized, Oklahoma cottonseed prices averaged \$1.84 a ton less than the United States average (table 4). But, in the 10 years following organization of the mill, Oklahoma growers received \$1.92 more a ton than the average for the United States as a whole. From 1954-1960, however, Oklahoma cotton growers received 98 cents a ton less than the United States average. This was largely due to changing economic conditions in the area.

As mentioned previously, cooperative gins have been handling an increasing proportion of cotton since 1945. These gins also have been sending a larger proportion of their cottonseed to the Producers Cooperative Oil Mill. Many now send all their cottonseed there.

In recent years, Producers Cooperative Oil Mill has processed about one-half of the cottonseed sold by Oklahoma cotton growers. This is substantial growth since 1944 -- the first year the oil mill operated as a cooperative. That year it received less than 10 percent of the cottonseed sold to oil mills.

Producers Cooperative Oil Mill is now in a strong position. It receives a substantial part of the cottonseed produced in the State and has assets equal to over five times its liabilities.

To summarize, the three types of cotton cooperatives have served Oklahoma growers well through the years. With efficient management and operation, they can be expected to continue to fill an important place in the area's economy.

Other Publications Available

Effect of Grades and Weights on Cottonseed Margins of Cooperative Gins. General Report 55. William C. Bowser, Jr.

Using Your Co-op Cotton Gin. Educational Circular 15. William C. Boswer, Jr.

Mechanical Sampling of Cotton. Marketing Research Report 412. Maurice R. Cooper, J. D. Campbell, and D. L. Pritchard. (Request copies of this publication from Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

Baling Cotton at Gins, Practices and Costs, Flat, Standard, High Density Bales. Marketing Research Report 386. J. D. Campbell and R. C. Soxman.

Controlling Protein Level of Meal Production at Cottonseed Oil Mills. Marketing Research Report 437. Elmer J. Perdue and Dale J. Peier.

Using Gin Machinery More Effectively. Bulletin 7. Otis T. Weaver and Daniel H. McVey.

Effects of Electric Rates on Power Expenses of Cotton Gins -- Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas. Marketing Research Report 470. John D. Campbell.

SWIG -- Southwestern Irrigated Cotton Growers Association, El Paso, Texas. FCS Circular 29. Otis T. Weaver.

Crushing Cottonseed Cooperatively. FCS Circular 30. Elmer J. Perdue.

Power Expenses of Cotton Gins by Types of Power -- Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. Marketing Research Report 520. J. D. Campbell.

A copy of each of these publications may be obtained while a supply is available from --

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